

BOSTON.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1834.

A DEBT OF
\$46,000!

DOWNFAL
OF THE
HANDMAID OF SLAVERY.

MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.

The last New-York Evangelist contains a very full report of the proceedings of the American Colonization Society at its late annual meeting in Washington, as reported by the Rev. Mr. Leavitt. It appears by the Annual Report that the Society transported, during the last year, less than 300 emigrants—or little more than the increase of a single day! A dreadful mortality has prevailed among these and others—184 out of 649 have already died! Agriculture has been neglected, &c.

We have not room for all the speeches that were delivered, but the following extracts show that the GENIUS OF CONTRADICTION presided on the occasion, assisted by HYPOCRISY, FALSEHOOD, DESPERATION AND FOLLY. The days of the Society are numbered. Glory to God in the highest! 'Good will' towards our colored brethren is prevailing mightily in our land; and 'peace' is to follow the emancipation of the slaves.

We are sure that the disclosures at this meeting will astonish the nation. A debt of more than FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS has accumulated upon the Society, how or by whose agency it does not yet fully appear.—But we have room only for a few brief notes appended to the extracts. Some remarkable passages which require comment are put in italics or small capitals.

Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge of Baltimore, said—

The view which I wish to present is this; the future prospects of the Society in regard to procuring proper emigrants. In the Providence of God, the free blacks have become hostile to us—intensely hostile. I know the fact, and it is useless to disguise it. I BELIEVE THEY ARE UNALTERABLY HOSTILE. They have been made so, on system, by a great and growing party in our country, to which I am myself decidedly hostile. We owe thanks to God, that when the Society first started, and could not procure slaves to colonize, the free people of color were willing to go. (1) The first four or five hundred who were sent out were chiefly free. And by their success we were enabled to demonstrate the feasibility of our plan of colonization. And now these free people of color, without just cause, and under the influence of wrong instructions, are going farther and farther from us. (2) For the last five years, we find among our emigrants, that the proportion of slaves emancipated for the purpose of colonizing has greatly increased. I was surprised to learn, by the report read to-night, that of the emigrants from Kentucky, my native state, 90 per cent were manumitted slaves, and from the whole valley 75 per cent. notwithstanding there are a hundred thousand free people of color there. And this spirit among the free blacks will grow every day, because the party who have poisoned their minds will grow, because some states will take up the subject, and because we have grown wise by experience, and do not intend to let you send out your ship-loads of FREE VAGABONDS to Christianize Africa. (3) We had rather have those who are sent out by humane men, that will manumit their slaves from conscientious principles. If we cannot have men of good character, we want none. You do more hurt than good by every ship-load of these FREE VAGABONDS.

As to any other means of abolishing slavery, I will say nothing of the power of the United States government, only that the constitutional authority which forbids the importation of slaves from foreign countries is PLAINLY COMPETENT TO FORBID THEIR IMPORTATION FROM OTHER STATES. Congress have already exercised this authority towards several now flourishing states of this confederacy, and over all our territories lying north of a certain parallel of latitude. And the day when this authority shall be exercised over all the states, is slavery cannot survive such a blow. This, sir, is I admit, an engine of vast potency against slavery. And it is not to be exercised until the good sense and piety and humanity of the nation shall call it forth.

I have spoken freely of the abolitionists, but it is not in unkindness. I agree with the slaveholder, that the FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR MUST GO AWAY OR PERISH. And if any one doubts the truth of this, let him come to Baltimore, and I will show it to him. There he will find that our lawyers will not admit a colored man to the bar, nor our druggists to their profession. Our hack-stands show few men of color. Even our draymen are nearly all white. We exclude the colored men from every employment in which men can rise. And they are there perishing for the want of daily food.

But the day is coming, too, when the other side of this subject will come up. If the slaveholder forces us to a stand in our present course, and compels us to decide whether slavery shall be abolished instantly, or endure forever, we come to a new position. (4) And I, for one, am prepared to meet it. Let the slaveholder beware how he drives us away. WE STAND IN THE BREACH FOR HIM, TO KEEP OFF THE ABOLITIONISTS. (5) We are his friends, but only to give him time. IF WE ARE DRIVEN AWAY, WHERE CAN HE FIND AN ALLY? (6) Where in the literature of the whole world, in the public opinion of the whole world, in

(1) The free people of color, as a body, have always detested the Society. As soon as it was organized, they publicly assembled in various places, and denounced it as cruel and unrighteous. (2) Without just cause.—Does not Nature cry out against the outrage? Have our colored people not just cause to deprecate their expulsion from their native country?—Breathes the man, &c. (3) A previous confession.—Ship-loads of FREE VAGABONDS have been sent to Christianize Africa! These were choice selections to make a strong foundation!

(4) Astonishing bravery! most virtuous indignation! Anything short of 'FOREVER' will require the Colonization Society to take no 'new position'! But if the men-stealers go for perpetual slavery—why good Mr. Breckinridge is prepared to meet it! (5) After this, who will have the audacity to say that the Colonization Society is seeking the emancipation of the slaves?

(6) Here it is openly conceded that the Society is, exactly that which we have always declared it to be, the 'ALLY' of men-stealers! Put it down, and where, in the literature, or public opinion, or religion of the whole world, will they find AN ALLY? It is the friends of the Society who are putting mill-stones about its neck, to sink it forever.

the religion of the whole world, will he find an advocate? The abolitionist is upon him. And if he attempts to maintain slavery as perpetual, every one of us will be upon him too. You, Mr. President, and I, and all of us will join the abolitionist in such a cause, against perpetual slavery. Rather than slavery, with its horrors, shall exist forever in this country, let us meet the evils incidental to its instant abolition. If abolition must be immediate or not at all, let it be immediate, come what will. For it is one of the plainest of all propositions, that slavery ought not to be perpetuated. If I am asked whether God made one man to own a title to another, I must reply, Nay. (7) To me it is self-evident, that the beings whom God made in his own image, he must have made free. We are the only friends of the slaveholder, for we give him time, and that is all he can ask—time to act and abolish slavery. And in regard to the other branch of our labors, the colonizing of the free, we appeal to the humanity of the slaveholder, and ask him, Will you drive this free man away, and not let us unite to provide him a home? (8) Our brethren at the South will surely become our friends and the friends of our enterprise, if I do not say if they will understand us, but if they will only so far command their feelings as to give us time to cry to them, 'Strike, but hear us!'

Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro', N. Y.

I do not know, Mr. President, said he, precisely how the Colonization Society stands at the South. But it is not to be concealed that at the North there has been the past year some falling off, both in affection to its interests and in contribution to its funds. Our society has been made, whether by our own fault, or that of others, or partly of both, I cannot say—to appear friendly to slavery. Or, to say the least, it has been made to appear to stand in the way of emancipation, an obstacle to the precious cause of universal freedom. Now it cannot be news to say, that no society can be popular there, which is suspected of keeping terms with slavery.

Whence has this impression come, respecting the Colonization Society? And is the Anti-Slavery Society alone accountable for this change in the public mind?

That Society has taught that the destruction of our Society is indispensable to the existence of theirs. I am willing to believe their views are as honest, as benevolent, and as patriotic as our own, and that the members of that Society love their country and the union as sincerely as we do. They allege that it is by moral influence alone, and the application of truth to the consciences of men, that they seek to accomplish their object—and I believe them. I know there is an extensive belief to the contrary. But I have never been able to find the least particle of evidence, that they contemplate or desire any interference that is not strictly consistent with law, justice and humanity.

I wish I could say as much in commendation of their publications, as I can of their intentions. And there are some of their documents which I much regard as admirable exhibitions of truth, which cannot be too widely circulated, or too earnestly considered. But I am compelled to declare that many of them also are rash, ill-judged, uncharitable, and slanderous, and not a few of them incendiary, to the last degree. I believe the sensible and good men among them (and I take pleasure in acknowledging that there are many such) feel it to be so too.

They have done our Society injustice, by holding us too much responsible for the acts and speeches of individual members. (9) They have also created a strong prejudice by harping on the fact that ardent spirit continues to be sold at the colony. On this subject I will say, (and my neighbors, at least, know I am not a friend to rum, and will therefore attach some value to the declaration) that I have, both at former times and now, inquired into the measures, which have been adopted by the Board of Managers from time to time, in relation to this subject, and I fully approve them. We are denounced for having omitted to make the attempt of suppressing the traffic in ardent spirit by law, with an ill grace indeed, until at least some one of our governments at home shall have set the example (so much needed) of shutting up the grog-shops in their jurisdiction.

There are some charges urged against us by the abolitionists, which make ludicrously large drafts upon public credulity. I have seen it stated seriously, that there are 250,000 persons now in slavery, who would have been free if it had not been for the influence of this society. (10) There is another charge which requires the credulity of the Jew Appella to swallow. It is, that all colonies whatever, on the coast of Africa, go to support the slave trade. Even Liberia, from which we hope so much in regard to Africa, is made to appear but a convenience to the slave trade! (11) I have adverted to these points, not for the purpose of casting ridicule upon the abolitionists, but to show that there is a spirit of defamation abroad, that the public may be slow to believe all they hear. It would seem as if our opponents, in their eagerness to make out a case, and a strong case, against colonization, suffer themselves to adopt and circulate charges, that as men of sense and candor I have no doubt they will hereafter be ashamed of.

But truth compels me to say, that this is not the character of all that the Anti-Slavery Society has charged against us. I would it were so. But to some of the charges we should make haste to plead guilty, and make haste to profit by the admonition. *Fas est ab hoste doceri.* They have told us many wholesome truths about ourselves and our influence, for which I thank them.

The opinion is gaining ground rapidly at the North, that our society obstructs the progress of emancipation. And I could wish that we had given no occasion. But we have given some occasion. We are not an Anti-Slavery Society. We have literally nothing to do with slaves. Our constitution confines us to another class of persons entirely. Whatever some of our members or agents may have said, our society sets up no pretensions to the abolition of slavery. (12) And those who denounce us for not doing this, might

(7) Then they who dare to claim a title to the bodies and souls of their fellow-creatures are MEN-STEALERS.

(8) A most benevolent co-partnership! As you 'DRIVE' ('with their own consent') your victims out from your midst, will you not let us spread the net, in which they may be caught and dragged across the Atlantic? Most certainly!

(9) This is not true. 'The acts and speeches of individual members' have been quoted only as they have been sanctioned by the Society itself.

(10) The progress of emancipation up to the time and since the Society was formed clearly sustains this terrible fact. Consult each Census of the U. S. since 1790.

(11) Yes—made to appear by evidence that has never been overthrown. 'Facts are stubborn things.' It has done so—it has exceeded the chameleon in the variety of its colors.

with the same propriety denounce the Bible Society, or any similar institution for not going out of their limits, to promote the abolition of slavery. (13) But it is equally true that we are not a Pro-Slavery society. (14) If there are, under any circumstances, any apologies to be offered for slavery, it is no part of our business to hunt them up. And if efforts are made by any of our fellow-citizens to abolish slavery, it does not become us to oppose those efforts. (15) The objection has been well taken, I conceive, that we want to engross the field. I think we have tried to assume the position, that slavery should be assailed only by indirect means, and that this society furnishes the only indirect means that can be allowed. Whether this position is true or not, I will not now attempt to discuss. But I will say, that we may as well abandon at once all hope of support from the North, as attempt to engross for our own society the whole of public sympathy and interest in regard to the abolition of slavery. The North will no more bear the attempt to make this engross the ground in regard to the abolition of slavery, than the South would bear to have it expressly oppose slavery. Both claim, and have a right to claim, that we should maintain a strict neutrality. And as, on the one hand, we are not to denounce slavery, so on the other, we are not to denounce any, even the wildest schemes for its abolition. (16) So that our members may be either slaveholders or abolitionists, without doing any violence to their principles or their consciences.

But there is another objection against this society, which to my mind is still more weighty. It is, that it has been GREATLY, AWKWARDLY, WICKEDLY DEFICIENT IN PITY FOR THE FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR. Their number in this land is more than four hundred thousand. They are scattered through all our states, but every where they have a custom, and prejudice arrayed against them. They are persecuted at the North as well as the South. And whenever I hear the people of the North complain of the cruel treatment of the blacks at the South, I cannot but exclaim, O what hypocrisy! It is the settled policy of my own native state of New York. I am ashamed and grieved to confess it, but it is true, that the whole policy has been to keep this people vile, by withholding from them every inducement to well-doing. We make even the gift of freedom a mockery.

This was the condition every where, of the free people of color, when our society was formed. And I have always supposed the society was formed in pity to this condition. I do not believe any other inducement could have led such men as Dr. Finley, Mills, Ashmun, Caldwell, and many others, to give this society so large a share of their property, their prayers, their self-denying labors, and some of them their very lives. But our society has not felt this pity to the extent that it ought. They have felt some, and they have done something. I would neither exaggerate those services, nor derogate from their value. Liberia, sir, is an enduring monument of the kindness of this society to the man of color, that will remain as long as the sun shall shine upon that endangered spot of earth—that fountain, from which Africa is already deriving so many streams of knowledge and improvement. And sir, I will say that I wish the people of color would all go there, but not without their full and free consent. I will not deny to the colored man a perfect right to a home on this soil. I regret that any member of this society should ever have denied this right. Surely, sir, if suffering, sorrow, and unrequited toil ever give title to a home, the title of the colored man to a home in this country, is beyond dispute. Yet I feel justified in inviting and in entreating them, for their own good, for our relief, to go to Liberia. But by all means let the separation between us take place under such circumstances, in such a temper, and with such feelings—feelings of forgiveness on their part, and of repentance and good deeds on our part, that their blessing may be on us and our blessing on them, and the blessing of God on us both. [!!!]

Let the measures of our society be prompted by a strong desire to relieve the distress of the free people of color, and I must beg leave to differ from my reverend friend who has spoken; I believe the people will become as unanimous in going to Liberia, as they are now unanimous in opposition. (17) It is no wonder to me, that they have had feelings of jealousy towards us, and a want of confidence in the sincerity of our professions of kindness. We ourselves have given too much occasion for this, in our speeches and publications. We have looked too little to their benefit, and too much to the political and social advantages which we supposed would arise to ourselves, from the separation. And our project, which should have been held up as one of the purest and highest benevolence, has been degraded to a mere drain for the escape of this nuisance. Let us correct this, and place our society on its true ground; let us make Africa a desirable home for men of color, and they will find their own way to its shores. (18)

Rev. Dr. Spring, of New-York, said—We have looked on this scheme as a grand enterprise of benevolence. The great question is, How can you benefit the people of color? YOU CANNOT ELEVATE THE NEGRO HERE, [false and impious!] but you can in Africa. Look at the history of negroes in Connecticut. There you find the negro free, but if possible, more degraded than the slave population of the South. The people of color must be placed where there is something before them that they can do, something to hope and something to fear in regard to the future, or you never can elevate their character.

Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen said—

We have reached a peculiarly interesting period in the history of the Colonization Society. It has struggled through its early difficulties, it has outlived the scorn of its first years, when we find it assailed by new and unexpected prejudices, and many of its

(13) This is a pitiful subterfuge, from which the Society has been repeatedly driven by abolitionists. There is not the slightest analogy between the two cases.

(14) It is not equally true. It is certain that the Society is, in its principles and tendencies, pro-slavery. It stands in the breach to keep off abolitionists. It is the only 'ally' of slavery that can be found in the whole world. So says Mr. Breckinridge. (15) How unbecomingly the Society has acted hitherto, by its rancorous attacks upon abolitionists!

(16) Let us, then, have no more colonization mobs.

(17) You must first alter the nature of the human mind.

(18) Why not save an immense amount of money, and make this country 'a desirable home' for its own colored children? The whole of this speech is remarkable for its disclosures, concessions, and inconsistencies.

* At last anniversary, G. W. Custis said in a speech, 'Sir, they have no right to the white man's country.'—ED. EVANS.

wounds are received in the house of its friends. After the most unexampled prosperity, and when the colony has come up in advance of our most sanguine expectations, with the blessing of heaven descending, and the wise and good of all nations smiling upon it, all at once the objects of the society, its friends and its patrons are denounced, and its plans declared to be a scheme of heartless cupidity, injurious to the people of color, and obstructing the progress of freedom. I beg now that we may go back to first principles, and see whether there is any ground for all this. I would treat our foes charitably. (1) But let us re-examine our institution and its original design, and see whether there is any thing in it, that ought to provoke the frowns either of heaven or of our fellow-men. We owe it to ourselves not to remain silent spectators while this wildfire is running its course. We owe it to these misguided men to interpose and save them and their country from the fatal effects of their mad speculations.

The objection is clamorously urged against us, and we find it even imported from abroad, in the shape of a British Protest, that the society is an obstruction to liberty. But what will be thought of this objection, when it is understood that a majority of that happy company whom you have planted on the shore of Africa, are liberated slaves, emancipated by Southern masters for the purpose of breathing the pure air of liberty? (2) Yet this wild spirit of fanaticism denounces the colony as an obstruction to liberty.

But there is another objection still more strange. It is said that persuading these men, who are here waiting under our scorn, (3) to seek for themselves a new home in Africa, is an invasion of their rights. All this is the mere effusion of a sickly sensibility. Why should it be considered such a terrible thing to advise or aid men in seeking a new home? (4) The whole earth is moved by this principle of colonization. Ever since the father of the faithful left his native Ur of the Chaldees, emigration has been one of the established habits of mankind. The broken fragments of the Roman empire were colonized from the northern hordes. What are we here to-night, but living proofs of the benefit of colonization? Whence are these fifteen millions of free and enlightened people, whence these splendid erections of art, these schools and churches, cities and towns, this wide spread empire, and all these blessed fruits of liberty? I see in this audience around me many respected colonists, who in former years left the graves of their fathers, and struck their course to the great western Valley, and having there assisted in training up those lovely sisters of the confederacy, they have now come hither to mingle their counsels with ours for the welfare of the whole. The whole Atlantic slope, from the sea coast to the mountains, is at this moment alive with colonists, who are pressing to the land of promise, to gather the grapes of Eschcol. And yet, barely to invite these degraded, whom circumstances have kept down, and will still keep down, to go home to the land of their fathers, is denounced as cruel oppression.

The Rev. Leonard Bacon, of New-Haven, said—

The opposition to our cause is increasing, and it is built up more from the want of efficiency here and in Africa, than from all other causes. And if this is not remedied, it will be impossible to hold it up any longer. The party which is now arraying itself as the Anti-Slavery, or more properly the Anti-Colonization party, is a growing party at the North. Gentlemen who are now leading characters in it, have a design to make it a political party. I have reason to believe they mean to make adhesion to their sentiments a test of office. And there will not be wanting political desperadoes who are willing to be arrayed under that banner. And if we do not rally, and move forward, the people at large will ere long be carried away by that wild of doctrine.

Richard S. Cox, Esq. of Washington, said he had only been connected with the Board a single year, having been very unexpectedly elected at the last anniversary; but he had felt it a call of duty to give some attention to the concerns of the Society. The Society was first organized as a voluntary association, but with the expectation of obtaining a charter, and other aid from Congress. And he believed it was through the same want of zeal and efficiency which pervaded their whole system of operations, that they have failed in obtaining both. Still the Society has arisen, by degrees, to the administration of an income of about 40,000 annually, with most extensive relations, foreign and domestic. No person can look at our materials for performing our various services, without being struck with the total inadequacy of the one to meet the other. That something should now be done, is absolutely essential. What sort of relation is there now between the Board and their constituents? (1) Let us see how 'charitably.' In the next breath, Mr. F. dares to brand the holy opposition to slavery as a 'wildfire running its course'—he dares to brand the great and virtuous host of abolitionists as 'misguided men'—he dares to talk of 'the fatal effects of their mad speculations'—he dares to stigmatize the spirit of liberty as the 'wild spirit of fanaticism'! The laurels which have crowned the brow of this gentleman are rapidly fading and falling away. Strong as he fancies himself to be, an enlightened public sentiment will bury him under the ruins of the Babel which he is vainly struggling to uphold. Whenever he touches upon this subject, he is so passionate and abusive that we are led to suspect that he is interested, directly or indirectly, in the enslavement of the blacks.

(2) It is not true that 'a majority' of the emigrants, have all were slaves. Were it true, however, that it is a pruning of an overgrown Uppas, and in its tendency is pernicious. What has been the effect of the recent dreadful mortality among the slaves by the cholera? A rapid increase in their value, and an eager demand for them. The domestic slave trade is now vigorously prosecuted at the south.—Suppose those who were smitten down by the cholera had been removed out of the country, would not the effect have been the same?

(3) True—why do you persist in scorning them, and making their condition here so intolerable as to drive them out of the country? Repeat, ye persecutors! (4) What shall we call this? Effrontery—ignorance—stupidity—or insanity? We are amazed—and we are indignant—we are appalled, at such a blood-thirsty exhibition of Mr. F.'s feelings—and we therefore express ourselves in strong language. Here the generous spirit of adventure, which removes merely the fragments of slavery, is classed with money, and under which our colored countrymen are writhing, and which is endeavoring by the most diabolical measures to 'DRIVE' them on board of the country, because of their complexions! And to deprecate such systematic cruelty is, according to the vaunted Mr. Frelinghuysen, 'THE WERE EFFUSION OF A SICKLY SENSIBILITY'! 'Tis pity that this gentleman has not a little more humanity in his own bosom.

stituents? The Board must be selected from gentlemen in this vicinity. Generally, not more than six or eight attend the meetings. And there are only five or six who feel it as a matter of duty to attend regularly. The whole business of the Society is devolved upon one individual, though I admit we are singularly fortunate in that individual. But take him away, and where is the Society? Who is there in the Board, that can furnish the information necessary to enable us to go on? There is not one. I know that in the absence of the Secretary, inquiry has been made in the Board on points relating to the vital interests of the concern, and we could get no information whatever! (1) We have been referred to the benevolent societies at the North. But we must bear in mind that the cases are by no means parallel. Whatever may be the objects of any of those societies, our concerns are more complicated and various than any of them. We stand upon a different footing. Every operation of ours reaches to the whole Union. We take emigrants now from New-Orleans, and now from New-York. Our friends are collected from Maine to Louisiana. Our commercial operations are equally extensive. We purchase goods as merchants. We provide supplies as a commissariat. And this but a small part. Like the East India Company, we are proprietors and lords paramount of a distant territory, and have to acquire additional territory by treaties with kings, as well as to carry on a provincial government, and settle all the details of the law of a rising empire. And yet our only power is that of a voluntary association, with our affairs entrusted to a Board of Managers, so constituted that six or seven members may come and act to-day, and another six or seven may come to-morrow, and reverse the whole! (2) Sir, there must be an immediate and an effective change. And there is one inquiry, which I hope the committee may seriously consider, whether a better arrangement could not be made, by the location of the body in some other place than Washington. I am sure the Society cannot long subsist, as it now is. It must either become better or it will become more inefficient. It must gain more of the public confidence, or what we now have will fall away. I believe that to do any thing effectual, we must have a charter of incorporation. The legislature of Maryland, some years ago, passed an act for that purpose, but it amounts to nothing, and I believe has never been accepted by the Society, so that it is in effect a dead letter.

Mr. Bacon, from the committee appointed to consider the financial condition of the Society, presented a report, which was read. The report stated, that as far as could be ascertained, the debts of the Society due already, or becoming due previous to the 1st of May next, amounted to between \$10,000 and \$14,000. The principal reasons for this great and unexpected accumulation of debt were the following: 1. The rice crop failed almost entirely in 1832, not only in the Colony, but all along the coast; and the colonists were very many of them thrown upon the charity and the resources of the government of the colony. 2. The ship, which sailed from New-Orleans in 1832, lost 29 passengers by cholera, and was double the usual time on her passage, by which means she arrived with only two weeks' allowance of provisions for the emigrants, instead of six months' allowance, as was expected, and consequently the emigrants had to be provided for at the public expense. 3. An unusually large proportion of the later emigrants that have gone out are in poverty, and unwilling to betake themselves to agriculture. 4. Among the later emigrants, particularly from Virginia, several families have been sent out who had no male head to provide for them; and a number of families during the recent mortality have lost their male head, and had to be provided for. 5. The supplies furnished by the Board for the colonial stores had not been ample, and consequently the agent had been obliged to purchase necessities of resident merchants, and of vessels that called at an advance of from one to two hundred per cent. and more. This deficiency in furnishing supplies was not attributed to any improvidence on the part of the Board, but to their inability for the want of means. The committee therefore advise, that no emigrants be sent out the present year, unless under very special circumstances, and so that the expense to the Society shall be small; and that generally, no emigrants be sent out by the Board when the Society's debt shall exceed \$10,000, except under the special circumstances above. Also, that the Board should take care always to keep ample supplies in the colonial stores. And finally, that the Board take immediate and effectual measures to reduce the salaries in the Colony, within ascertained and the lowest limits, and for avoiding in future their liability to be surprised by large and unexpected drafts.

Mr. Breckinridge said this report was not at all what he expected. He wished to know all about this business, how and when this debt had arisen, and by whose negligence, or mismanagement, or extravagance, he felt himself all in darkness about it. This debt was absolutely frightful to him. It is over a whole year's income. And yet the committee propose to discontinue sending out emigrants for a whole year. He thought this would be like killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. For it is only to carry out emigrants that you can get money, to any extent. A few persons of a thorough missionary spirit, will give you money professionally to build up religion and education in the Colony. But the most even of these will think there are so many other ways to give their money, that you will get but little. But the great mass of the people will not give you a dollar unless you connect with it the carrying out of emigrants. He hoped the report would be referred to the committee, for the purpose of having it made more explicit, and of having a more thorough examination. He wanted to know who these merchants are in the Colony, that charge the Society an advance of 100 or 200 per cent. in time of famine.

Mr. Gurley said—

The remote causes of the debt were doubtless these: the improvidence of many of the emigrants, and their neglect of agriculture; the UNFORTUNATE CHARACTER OF SOME OF THE MATERIALS SENT OUT TO BUILD A COLONY; the agent was much of the time in feeble health; sickness prevailed to a great extent; both the physicians were absent, and the whole crew thrown upon Dr. Mechlin; and under these circumstances it is impossible to suppose that the general administration of the Colony could be so economical or so correct as would be desirable. Mr. Frelinghuysen was glad to hear this explanation. When the fact respecting our debt was first disclosed last night, it made

his heart feel sick; especially because it will be employed so effectively against us. It will be seized with avidity by our adversaries, and pressed with great power. If I had not strong confidence in the goodness of our cause, and in Him who patronizes and protects every good cause, I would sit down in despair. While we were holding ourselves out to the public as able to transport a number of emigrants for \$30 each, and that the Colony was prosperous, the emigrants thrived, and happy, these disclosures came upon us. In the midst, too, of our conflict with the abolitionists, as well as in the midst of our triumph respecting the Colony, we have gone in debt, in two years, to the amount of more than \$40,000.

Let the abolitionists clamor. Let fanaticism rage as it may. I cannot yet bring myself to believe, that Finley has done what Mills has perished on the ocean, in the half of Africa, to no purpose. I trust that when the Secretary comes to publish his report, he will prepare a statement on this subject, so that the public may have what I apprehend will be a perfectly satisfactory explanation of this business.

Mr. Breckinridge said— It is not the magnitude of the debt that disturbs me. But the causes assigned by the committee do not account for it, for most of them were, as it appears, posterior to its occurrence. The 709 emigrants sent out in 1832, if supported the whole year, could not have cost \$40,000. Sir, if these drafts were wrongly drawn, I say they should not be paid. Those who drew them ought to be satisfied. If drawn for expenditures not warranted by the Board, they should not have been paid. If the managers do not know how to come, they ought to know, and they ought to suffer, and we ought to change our officers. FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS is a small sum, in connection with such a subject as the removal of our colored men from Africa. But it is the mismanagement, which the debt has been produced that I complain of. To me it seems perfectly satisfactory that the merchants of our Colony should charge us three or four hundred per cent. advance. And it has been stated, and published, the agents whom we sent out, and supported are these very merchants. I have the report will go back to the committee, who are capable of searching to the bottom of the whole. There is an immense aggregate of blame somewhere; and I want to find out where it belongs, and put it there. I want to know who did it, and what for.

Two years ago, I warned the managers against this Virginia business. And yet they sent out two ship-loads of vagabonds, not fit to go to such a place, and that were coerced away, as truly as if it had been done by force. But after the Southampton affair, the legislature enacted severe laws, which required the free negroes to go through certain operations and forms of law in order to remain. They were ignorant and terrified, and you will not wonder at it, if you look at the legislative reports of the slaughter. And so they fled to our agents, who took them and sent them away. And I think we have a just claim upon Virginia on their account, as well as just cause of complaint against those who let them go to our Colony. Sir, we are not only embarrassed, but we are broke. And if we lose our character, we lose all. But if we can come out now with a fair character, the public will sustain us and pay our debts.

Gerrit Smith, Esq. said—He had spent several hours in examining the affairs and interrogating Mr. Gurley and Dr. Leavitt, and he saw that to obtain the minute information called for would require the labor of many days, and he for one did not intend to spend here to do it. We have arrived satisfactorily at the general causes, which the report unfolds, and we should not be greatly benefited by spreading out the details. I am certain there is a very bad system of operations, or rather there is no system at all. This debt is from five to ten thousand dollars greater than it would have been if there had been a constant supply of goods in the colonial store. In looking over the accounts of Alston M. Waring & Co. and others, with the Agent, I find prices charged two, three, and even four times higher than the cost in this country. The reason assigned by the treasurer for their not keeping the stores supplied is not satisfactory. It might have been a little debt, perhaps, for this Board to incur a debt of a few thousands in order to meet on supplies in season. But the result shows that it would have been economical. This is an excessive number of officers in Africa, and their salaries amount to a very considerable sum, not far from \$5,000 a year. The colonial governor and the physician, whose salaries are very handsome, including what they receive from the government of the U. S.—one being \$2,400, and the other \$1,200; in addition to all this, they are allowed to furnish their whole domestic establishment at the public expense, and some of these bills are very large.

Gerrit Smith moved that it be the duty of the managers to possess themselves of the fullest and most accurate information on the following subjects, and embody the same in their next annual report.

1. What number of persons have emigrated to the colony in each year since the colony was founded? How many of these were free, how many manumitted for the purpose, and how many recaptured Africans?

2. What number of the emigrants and their children have died on the passage, and what number in the colony? Also, what proportion of those have died from North of Maryland, and what South of Pennsylvania?

3. What is the whole population of the colony? What proportion consists of emigrants, what of persons born in the colony? What portion under 5 years old, under 15, under 30, under 50, over 50, and over 70?

4. How many persons in the colony are lawfully married? How many intermarriages between emigrants and native Africans?

5. How many have been convicted of crimes of a high grade, and how many persons?

6. What has been the value of the exports during each of the last five years, what of the imports, and what have each chiefly consisted of?

7. What have been, and to what amount, each, the principal agricultural productions in each of the last five years?

8. How many of the colonists are worth \$5000 each, how many \$10,000, and what were they worth when they emigrated?

9. How many of the colonists are members of religion, how many members of temperance societies, how many are in schools, and how many can read?

10. How many are agriculturists, and how many mechanics?

On motion of Gen. Jones, the resolutions were referred to Mr. Gurley, to furnish such information as he can before our adjournment, and that he give the whole at the next annual meeting.

A MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, AT THE CHURCH OF THE TRINITY, NEW-YORK, ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1834.

Resolved, That the Society be and it be the duty of the managers to possess themselves of the fullest and most accurate information on the following subjects, and embody the same in their next annual report.

1. What number of persons have emigrated to the colony in each year since the colony was founded? How many of these were free, how many manumitted for the purpose, and how many recaptured Africans?

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A MEETING OF RESOLVERS.

A meeting has lately been held in the village of Melrose to commence the LAR. The PRESIDENT, THE ARCH DEACON, THE ALBY OF LAR, THE COWARD, THE GREAT BELL, THE MURDERER, THE ALBY OF LAR, THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY. We presume it has been done ignorantly. The following resolutions were adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That Slavery is a great and alarming evil, and that efforts should be made for its removal, as well as the interests of the colored people may justify.

Resolved, That what kind of efforts? How long do the interests of the colored people need a great and alarming evil? for their protection?

Resolved, That the American Colonization Society, organized in a sincere desire to advance the interests of the people of color, and that its operations have been, and still are, vastly beneficial to them; and that, should, therefore, have the cordial support of all good men.

Resolved, That the American Colonization Society, in its efforts to advance the interests of the people of color, and that its operations have been, and still are, vastly beneficial to them; and that, should, therefore, have the cordial support of all good men.

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TREASON!

Dogberry. One word, sir, our watch, sir, have comprehended two suspicious persons, and we would have them examined this morning before your worship.

Leonato. Take their examination yourself, and bring it me; I am now in great haste, as it may appear unto you.

Dog. I shall be sufficient. Go, good partner, go, get you to Francis Seacoal, bid him bring his pen and inkhorn to the goal: we are now to examine these men.

Verges. And we must do it wisely.

Dog. We will spare no wit, I warrant you; here's that (touching his forehead) shall drive some of them to a non com: only get the learned writer to set down our excommunication, and meet me at the goal.

Don Pedro. Officers, what offence have these men done?

Dog. Marry, sir, they have committed false reports; moreover, they have spoken untruths; secondarily, they are slanders; sixth and lastly, they have belied their consciences; and, therefore, they are worthy to be put to death.

Don Pedro. For learning and discretion, the Common Council of the city of Uica seem ambitious, and certainly bid fair, to push the authorities Dogberry and his colleagues into the shade—or, at least, to make them their equals. We have already given a specimen of their wisdom and patriotism, as manifested in their solemn obstructions of President Green and the Rev. Mr. Danforth for daring to discuss the treasonable question, in the precincts of their official supremacy, whether all men are born free and equal, and whether the American Colonization Society is worthy of public confidence and support. It has also been reported by us, as faithful chroniclers of dead transactions, that these sage conservators of the public morals have washed their hands in a puddle of incoherence, and acquitted their consciences from all blame, by adopting and transmitting to Congress, a series of resolutions, deprecating the "demoralizing" tendency of all such "treasonable" discussions, as above alluded to. It seems by the following postscript in the last Liberator, that they have come within one of doing another exorbitant deed to redeem Uica from the pollution of liberty. The emancipator treats the affair somewhat seriously; with us it defies all gravity of countenance, and seems legitimate game for the broadest satire. Hence the introduction of the extract at the head of this article.

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OUR PROSPECTS.

The kind exertions of our friends, in various places, to extend the circulation of the Liberator, has been attended already with flattering success. During the month of January, not less than SIX HUNDRED new subscribers were added to our list. We trust that the announcement of this encouraging fact, so far from checking the efforts of those who feel an interest in our success, will stimulate them in their labor of love; for the low terms at which our paper is afforded, and the numerous obstacles which have impeded our progress in past years, make a further augmentation of patrons indispensably necessary for the maintenance of the Liberator.

The list which we gave in our first number, for each subscriber to procure us a new one to the present volume, has been improved by many, (who will accept our thanks,) as we hope it will be by all. Particularly are we indebted to our agents in Portland and Providence.

Since the commencement of the new year, our paper has been issued irregularly up to the present number, in consequence of the loss of a week by our absence. We are aware that our subscribers (especially in New-York and Philadelphia) have made some complaints, but we have done the best that we could, under all the circumstances of the case. Hereafter, the uncertainty of steam navigation and the irregularity of the mail excepted, we shall strive to be very punctual.

Under this head, we gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a handsome New Year's Gift from Philadelphia, part of the proceeds of the ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR held in that city in December. Having personally expressed our thanks to the donors, they do not need a repetition of them in our columns. The names of the Managers of the Fair are as follows:

Mrs. H. Burr, Mrs. E. A. Hinton, Mrs. Ray, Miss M. C. Collins, Miss M. A. Whipple, Mrs. Spiller, Miss D. Joseph, Miss M. Summers, Mrs. E. Butler, Miss S. Gordon, Miss M. Gordon, Mrs. Gardner.

A NEW AND GOOD AGENT.

Our esteemed friend ARNOLD BUFFUM has kindly consented to act as General Agent for the Liberator in Philadelphia. Our subscribers in that city, and throughout the State of Pennsylvania, are therefore authorized to pay their subscriptions to him. We have already informed them that Mr. JAMES McCORMICK is also appointed an Agent for the paper in the same place.

ANOTHER INDICATION!

A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, in giving an account of the proceedings of the House of Delegates of that State, says—

"An order was submitted by Mr. Mann, of Washington county, instructing the Committee on the colored population, to inquire into the expediency of abolishing Slavery, after a certain period.—It created a warm debate and some unpleasant feeling.—He withdrew his order. It has been expunged from the Journal, and consequently no trace of it will be found there.—It no doubt was offered without reflection."

"This shows the temper of those who profess to deplore the evils of slavery, and to be anxious for their removal. Recollect that the Maryland Assembly goes all length in its approbation of the benevolent American Colonization Society; and yet a motion to instruct a committee simply to inquire into the expediency of abolishing slavery,—not immediately, but after a certain period,—called up a tempest of wrath, and was deemed so insulting that a vote was passed to expunge it from the Journal of the House!"

"It is gravely added, 'it no doubt was offered without reflection.' How long will the people of the free States be deceived by the cunning, the hypocrisy, and the treachery of the Colonization Society and southern slaveholders? Neither Maryland nor Virginia has the least intention of abandoning its detestable oppression."

CONCERT. Miss Paul's colored pupils performed admirably on Tuesday evening, at Columbian Hall. The hall was crowded with delighted spectators; but, unfortunately, it was too small to accommodate all who were desirous of listening to the juvenile singers. A large number went away, unable to obtain admission. Another concert, however, is to be given hereafter by this little musical band, in a more commodious place. Their articulation and pronunciation of words were remarkably clear and accurate, and uniformly better than those of any white juvenile choir it has been our privilege to hear. Miss Paul cannot but feel rewarded for her strenuous exertions, in the proficiency of her scholars, and in the unqualified approbation which their performances elicited from the audience. An exhibition like this has a powerful tendency to begot sympathy, to excite admiration, and to destroy prejudice.

We are pleased to see the following notice in the Mercantile Journal of Wednesday:

MR. EDITOR—I was highly gratified with the exercises at Miss Paul's Juvenile Concert, last evening. The children were for the most part very young, but they performed their several parts admirably. I could but wish a larger hall had been obtained, so that an opportunity might have been given to all the lovers of music to attend. And I hope, Mr. Editor, the concert will be repeated in a more spacious and convenient hall, or in a meeting house. I have no doubt it would be well attended.

February 20th, 1834.

Our paper goes to press too early to notice the Concert which was given last evening at the Masonic Temple, by the Garrison Juvenile Choir, (colored,) under the direction of the Misses Yates.

DEBATE AT UICA. We have received and shall make some extracts from a cogent and inflexible speech against the American Colonization Society, delivered at Uica, during the late "Great Debate," by A. B. Johnson. It is an admirable effort, and the more valuable inasmuch as the author declares that he has not read any anti-colonization productions, but has come to his present conclusions by an examination of the documents put forth by that Society.

Abolitionism and Temperance go hand in hand, and are alike hated by the enemies of freedom and sobriety. A striking proof of this is seen in the account of the recent outrage committed at Uica, copied into our present number from the Liberator. The persons, burnt in effigy by the senseless mob, are said to have been Pres. Beriah Green and Alvan W. Stewart, Esq. The patriotic and intelligent members of the Common Council of that city, who mean to let Congress know that they demand a discussion of the question of slavery "demoralizing" and "treasonable," (of wise and honorable men) seem not to have had their virtuous sensibilities and orderly instincts startled by the turbulent proceedings of these lovers of rum and slavery.

'PROSPECTS OF SLAVERY.' Under this head, the New-York Baptist Repository, (a colonization paper) in enumerating the auspicious events which have transpired since the year 1815, for the abolition of slavery in this country, includes the formation of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and places it on a level with the Colonization Society. Yet the Repository has been, and continues to be, the sneering antagonist and feeble calumniator of abolitionists. So much for consistency!

DISCREPANCY. A writer in Zion's Advocate, at Portland, who signs himself 'NO WARRIOR,' endeavors to prove that our good friends, the Quakers, are all wrong in their notions of war, and that it is perfectly right to maim and kill our fellow creatures, on certain occasions. He is 'full of fight,' and yet 'NO WARRIOR.' How is this? Does he want to skulk away from the conflict, and leave others to fight battle? Or has the printer made a misnomer in his signature, and put 'No Warrior' for 'A Warrior'? As a specimen of his logic, we append the following extract from his communication:

John 18: 36. 'Jesus answered, my kingdom is not of this world. If my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews; but now is my kingdom not of this world.'

Jesus had been accused before the governor of making himself a king in opposition to Roman authority. Pilate therefore asked him, 'Art thou the king of the Jews?' Christ did not deny that he was a king; but said, 'My kingdom is not of this world, and therefore my servants would not fight for him. This forcibly implies, that the cause of religion, the kingdom of Christ, is not to be defended by the sword of the magistrate, nor of the soldier. But it is far otherwise with the kingdoms of this world. It is natural and necessary that they should be upheld by military force. If my kingdom were of this world, said Salem's king, 'then would my servants fight.' Here is no intimation, that the sword should not be used in defence of earthly powers; but the contrary is implied—even Christ's servants would fight in such a case.

MARYLAND. We learn from the Baltimore American that 'another special act, authorizing the introduction of slaves,' has lately passed the House of Delegates of Maryland. This is the State which, according to the asseverations of colonizationists, is so extremely anxious to abolish slavery!—Perhaps, however, it wishes to get as many slaves as possible, to send them all to Cape Palmas, where, by express contract, nobody is to get drunk or sell rum!—Let us be charitable.

N. B. It appears that a tax is to be laid on such slaves as may be introduced, and the amount transferred to the use of the State Colonization Society. This is the slaveholder's mode of abolishing slavery!

TO BE REMEMBERED NOW AND HEREAFTER. The late annual meeting of the New England Anti-Slavery Society, held at Boylston Hall, was one of the largest, most respectable, and most interesting, ever held on any anniversary in this city; yet it has not been noticed in any shape by any paper in Boston, excepting the Liberator! The prodigious growth of the anti-slavery cause cannot be hidden in this manner. In the midst of its popular supremacy, heretofore, it will be instructive to refer to this and other marks of contempt, hostility or indifference.

IN our English Department the reader will perceive a 'New Colonization plan,' which is the most rational of any we have yet seen. The author of it is GEORGE IMPEY, an esteemed member of the Society of Friends residing in Whitby, England, who held some public discussions with Elliott Cresson, in opposition to the American Colonization Society, and to whom our cause is signally indebted for his unsolicited and able support.

A NEW PROJECT. The following piece of intelligence strikes our eye, for the first time, in a Philadelphia paper:

'Transportation.—In the Legislature of Massachusetts, a proposition has been submitted by Mr. Austin, for transporting criminals to some portion of the South Sea islands, in consequence of the failure of the Penitentiary System to prevent crime.'

We think Mr. Austin errs in his estimate of the value of the Penitentiary System. Most certainly, great and deplorable defects were formerly incorporated with it: some of these have been removed, and other improvements will follow. To the project of banishing criminals from the country, we strongly object. It fearfully involves at least the health and justice of the Colonization Society; for the most atrocious punishment it proposes to inflict upon the most atrocious villains is only the same ban of exclusion which this Society is seeking to inflict upon a large and inoffensive people, on account of their complexion!

The African Repository states that three of the signers of the London Protest against the American Colonization Society, one of whom is O'Connell, have ordered their names to be stricken from that document, in consequence of having too hastily adopted its views.—Western Liberator.

[The African Repository states that which is FALSE.

[For the Liberator.]

Messrs. Garrison & Knapp: GENTLEMEN: I am instructed by the Philadelphia Library Company of colored persons, to solicit of you the favor of publishing in your paper, the following extract from the Minutes of their annual meeting, held on January 14th, 1834.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Library Company of colored persons, held on the evening of the 14th Jan. 1834, the following gentlemen were elected officers to serve during the year:

Robert C. Gordon, Jr., President. James C. Morel, Vice President. James Needham, Treasurer. James Cornish, Secretary. John G. Dutton, Assistant Secretary. Ebenezer Black, Librarian. Charles J. Davis, Assistant Librarian.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. John H. Gordon, Charles Truax, Saint Clair A. Mitchell, William Whipple, Robert Purvis, John P. Depee, Lemuel Jones, James C. Matthews, Benjamin Paschal, Jr., John C. Bowers, James M. White, Robert E. Ayres, Samuel L. Hutchins.

Attest, JOSEPH CORNISH, Secy. Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1834.

NASSAU, N. P. Dec. 23. His Majesty's sloop, Nimble, Lieut. Bolton, commanding, arrived from Havana on Wednesday last. Since the former visit of the Nimble at this port, Lieut. Bolton had the good fortune to capture two Spanish slave traders, on the South side of Cuba, which were both delivered over to the Mixed Commission Court at Havana. One of these Pirates had the daring to give battle to the Nimble, and fought her, to a degree of spirit, for upwards of an hour, but was severely wounded, of which he died the day after.

LITERARY.

[For the Liberator.]
THE AFRICAN SLAVE.ADDRESSING HIS UNFEELING MASTER AT THE
TIME OF LEAVING HIS NATIVE COUNTRY.

Bind fast these hands—these feet confine;
Tell me I am not free;
From kinder, country, all that's mine,
Transport me o'er the sea—
In yonder mart of trafficking,
Where beasts are bought and sold,
There sell me, a poor African—
There barter me for gold!

Degrade me to the stupid beast,
That knows no right nor wrong;
To man, though cladded among the least,
Deny that I belong;
Say that I have no heart but steel—
No freedom rights to lose—
No soul, my injured wrongs to feel—
No better part to choose.

Do this, and then to church repair!—
Assume the Christian name;
And to thy God prefer thy prayer,
Devout of fear or shame;
Reach forth thy hand to take the cup,
Salvation hath enjoin'd;
Like Judas! with the Saviour sup,
With an unallow'd mind!

But know, thy God was never known—
The God of peace and love;
He never can thy spirit own
In the blest courts above.
Thy God is this world's sordid gain,
And soon will leave thee dead;
When raked with some distracting pain,
Thou shalt not find Him near.

There is a day approaching fast,
(It lies beyond the grave.)
When righteous judgment will be pass'd
On tyrant and on slave;
To him who hath no mercy known,
No mercy will be given;
While he who hath kind pity shown,
Shall find a place in heaven.

I bow, since thou wilt not repent—
Nor longer for me wait;
Since thy stern heart cannot relent,
I yield me to my fate;
In distant lands, unknown to me,
Without one pitying friend,
Dragged out in abject slavery,
My wretched life shall end.

When each long sultry day is past,
My weary task to close,
And dew-drops gently falling fast,
Invite me to repose;
I'll lie to some lonely spot,
Where footsteps ne'er have trod,
And there, by all mankind forgot,
Will raise my soul to God.

I may not, shall not be denied
The soul-sustaining care
Of Him who hath on Calvary died,
For all the human race.
I'll in that lone, sequestered shade,
Pour forth the briny flood
To Him who hath in wisdom made
'All nations of one blood.'

MOSES BY THE RIVER.

Fast by the margin of her native flood,
Whose fertile waters are well known to fame,
Fair as the bordering flowers the princess stood,
And rich in bounty as the generous stream.

When lo! a tender cry afflicts her ear,
The tender cry declares an infant's grief;
Soon she, who melted at each mortal's care,
With tenderest pity sought the babe's relief.

The babe, adorned with beauty's earliest bloom,
But to the last distress exposed, appeared;
His infant softness pleads a milder doom,
And speaks with all the eloquence of tears.

The kind Egyptian gazed upon his charms,
And with compassion viewed the weeping child,
She snatched the little Hebrew to her arms;
She kissed the infant, the sweet infant smiled.

Again she clasps him with a fond embrace,
Yet more she pities the young stranger's woe!
She wiped the tear that hung upon his face,
Her own the while in pious plenty flow.

Ah, cruel father! the harsh law I see,
And feel that rigor which the Hebrews mourn;
O, that I could reverse the dire decree
That dooms the babe a wretch as soon as born!

But that, alas! exceeds my slender power—
And must the tender innocent be slain?
Poor harmless babe, born in a luckless hour,
Yet sweet as ever soothed a mother's pain.

Must thou, poor undeserving infant, die?
No!—in my bosom ever danger shun;
A princess shall a parent's loss supply,
And thou art worthy to be called her son.

THE SPLENDORS OF THE SETTING SUN.

Sol, slowly sinking down the steep of heaven,
With softened splendor greets the missing eye;
Resigns his throne to 'sober sunset even,'
But decorates while he descends the sky.

His noontide beams, insufferably bright,
Are now succeeded by a milder blaze,
And every slanting filament of light
Heaven's kind and cheering influence conveys.

Now let me weep my solitary way
Where graves and lawns present alternate charms;
Gaze on the glories of the waning day,
Till night shall fold me in her dusky arms.

Mark how the clouds resemble molten gold,
And now seem snows blanketed, heaped on banks of
snow;
Now dashed with azure softer hues unfold,
Now shift and kindle to a furnace-glow.

Now compared with these what is the pride of art?
Your petty palaces and pigmy spires—
The paltry pageants of your noisy mart,
And all the city-consumers admire!

Should the whole race of man unite as one,
To celebrate some glorious festive day,
The simple splendor of the setting sun
Would far surpass their most superb display.

THE NEWSPAPER.

I come! and light is on my brow,
And power is in my arm!
I come! oppression's surest bane,
And freedom's sweetest charm.

I come! the captive's galling bonds
Dissolve before my ire;
And nations deep in darkness sunk,
Are lighted by my fire.

I come! the pure and balmy air
Of liberty I breathe;
For all who follow in my path
Bright freedom's crown I weave.

OPPRESSION.

We have offended, Oh! my countrymen!
We have offended very grievously,
And been most tyrannous. From east to west
A groan of accusation pierces Heaven!
The wretched plead against us; multitudes,
Countless and vehement, the sons of God,
Our brethren!

COLERIDGE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WESLEY FAMILY AND THE
GHOST.

Mr. Wesley had scarcely got warm in his new house, when the ghost commenced its disturbances. The noises of this extraordinary visitor continued to annoy the family for some time; but after the alarm had subsided, he contributed to the amusement of the younger branches of the household, and among them went by the familiar name of 'Old Jeffrey.' Among the members of the family and their friends, these noises, however, excited considerable speculation; and Mr. Wesley himself was moved to exercise the spirit, and afterwards to detail the history of it. The circumstances are recorded in different letters, and reports were published by Dr. Priestley, as the best authenticated ghost story within his knowledge. The form of Old Jeffrey's visitation was chiefly that of sound; he would knock solemnly against the walls, gobble like a turkey-cock up and down stairs, imitate the most fearful to the ears of housekeepers, of a crash of glass, or the emptying of a bag of money. He was pursued from room to room in vain; he was felt to push against the door, but was invisible except on two occasions, when Mrs. Wesley saw something run from under the bed like a badger, and Robin, the man, saw something run from under the oven like a rabbit with 'its little scut standing straight up.' Mr. Wesley, at first, was not permitted to hear these extraordinary sounds; and as according to the superstitions, the man who is not aware of these visitations is threatened with death, the communication was not made to him until it was impossible to keep it secret. He treated Jeffrey with derision in the first instance, and threw out a very ungentle insinuation against his daughters, that Old Jeffrey was the work of their lovers. Jeffrey appears to have had pretty good information; from that night he plagued Mr. Wesley along with the rest of the family; and he who had laughed at the ghost, grew both angry and frightened. He solemnly questioned it 'if it were Sammy,' meaning his eldest boy then at Westminster-school; and bid it, if it were, and could not speak, to knock again; but it did no more that night, which made us hope it was not against our death. (Mrs. Wesley's Letter to her son Samuel, Appendix p. 283.) At another time he went close to the place where the knocking was heard in company with a neighboring clergyman, and said sternly, 'Thou deaf and dumb devil, why dost thou frighten these children? (it was in the nursery.)' Come to me in my study, that am a man. He was going to fire a pistol at it, but his brother clergyman prevented him. The ghost accepted his invitation, and the next evening visited Mr. Wesley in his study, but nothing came of it.

Some of the circumstances are thus related by Mr. John Wesley, as taken from the mouths of his sisters.

'The next evening, (4th Dec. 1746) between five and six o'clock, my sister Molly, then about twenty years of age, sitting in the dining room reading, heard the door that leads into the hall open, and a person walking in, then seemed to have on a silk night-gown, rustling and trailing along. It appeared to walk round her, and then to the door; but she could see nothing. So she arose, put her book under her arm, and walked slowly away. After supper, she was sitting with my sister Susy, (about a year older) in one of the chambers, and telling her what had happened, she quite made light of it; saying, I wonder you are so easily frightened; I would fain see what could frighten me. Presently a knocking began under the table. She took the candle and looked, but could find nothing. The iron casket began to clatter, and the lid of a warming pan. Next the latch of the door began to move, and down without ceasing. She started up, leaped into the bed without undressing, pulled the bed-clothes over her head, and never ventured to look up till morning. A night or two after, my sister Hetty, a year younger than Molly, was waiting as usual between nine and ten, to take away my father's candle, when she heard one coming down the great stairs, walking slowly. At every step, the house seemed shook from top to bottom. Just then my father called. She went in, took his candle, and got to bed as fast as possible. In the morning, she told this to my eldest sister, who said, 'You know I believe none of these things. Pray let me take away the candle to-night, and I will find out the trick.' She accordingly took my sister Hetty's place; and had no sooner taken away the candle, than she heard a noise below. She hastened down stairs to the hall, where the noise was. But it was then in the kitchen. She ran into the kitchen, where it was drumming on the inside of the screen. When she went round, it was drumming on the outside. Then she heard a knocking at the back-kitchen door. She ran to it; unlocked it softly; and when the knocking was repeated, suddenly opened it; but nothing was to be seen. As soon as she had shut it, the knocking began again. She opened it again, but could see nothing; when she went to shut the door, it was violently thrust against her; but she set her knee to the door, forced it to, and turned the key. Then the noise began again; but she let it go on, and went up to bed.

'The next morning my sister telling my mother what had happened, she said, 'If I hear any thing myself, I shall know how to judge.' Soon after, Emilia begged her mother to come into the nursery. She did, and heard in a corner of the room, as if it were the violent rocking of a cradle. She was convinced it was preternatural, and earnestly prayed it might not disturb her in her chamber at the hours of her retirement; and it never did. She now thought it was proper to tell my father. He was extremely angry, and said, 'Susy, I am ashamed of you; these girls frighten one another; but you are a woman of sense, and should know better. Let me hear of it no more.' At six in the evening, we had family prayers as usual.

When my father began the prayer for the king, a knocking commenced all round the room, and a thundering one attended the Amen. The same was heard from this time every morning and evening, while the prayer for the king was repeated.—p. 285.

It must be remarked, that Old Jeffrey was always a stoutheaded Jacobite; he would never permit Mr. Wesley to pray for the King or the Prince of Wales, without disturbing the house. This was a sore subject with Mr. Wesley, and he made a point of repeating the prayer. There is no doubt that Jeffrey was well acquainted with the family history. On one occasion, Mr. Wesley had been so offended with his wife because she would not pray for King William, that he left home saying, that if they had two Kings, they should have two beds, repaired to London, and did not return to his home and his parish till the death of King William, when both at length agreed that Queen Anne was the

true Queen. So that the Jacobite noise was no doubt a severe blow upon Mr. Wesley's nerves than any other of the knocks that Old Jeffrey was in the habit of inflicting upon any part of the house. After becoming the jest of the family, and his knocking being made into the signal for the children to go to bed, Old Jeffrey suddenly took his departure and was never more heard of; and to this day it is dubious whether it was love or hate that animated this boisterous spirit.

Westminster Review.

Stenography.—This useful and interesting art, which has formerly been so much neglected in this country, seems of late to have gained unusual attention. We have now several Stenographic Academies in this city, where it appears the art is successfully taught. This art is well known, is indispensable for those who would report correctly in the Legislature, or the Court of Justice. It is also no less convenient for preserving Sermons, Lectures, Debates, &c. The art was practised among the Greeks and Romans at the expense of the republic, and the government of Critics. Ennius the Poet, is said to have practised with eleven hundred arbitrary Characters, and the number was increased by Seneca to five thousand. The celebrated speech of Cato, relative to the Catalinian conspiracy, was taken down in short hand. Titus Vespasian is said to have practised this mode of writing not only as a private convenience, but a most interesting amusement. The first production of a Stenographic alphabet, was about the year 1618, and is ascribed to Willis. It was improved by Byron, and has since undergone numerous changes and alterations. The characters for short hand in many of the present systems, are very simple and easy, and though there has formerly arisen considerable objection from the 'difficulty of deciphering,' yet it seems that the art is now so much improved, that this objection is very materially obviated.

We commenced this article with the intention of noticing an improvement in short hand, by L. D. Grosvenor, which he terms the direct and transverse use of the alphabet by means of which the force of the vowels is expressed by the consonant letters. The difficulty which young Stenographers experience in deciphering, arises not merely from the novelty of the characters, but from the impossibility of expressing the vowel sounds. If by the transverse principle as in Grosvenor's system, the force of the vowels may be denoted by the turn of the circle, or the quadrant, this difficulty is in a measure removed.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

To Alay Thirst.—A fact which ought to be made familiar to all who go down to the sea in ships, and do business on the great deep.

Many facts testify the action of cutaneous or external absorption. It is proved by direct experiment that the human body is capable of imbibing, in a quarter of an hour, an ounce and a half of warm water, which for the body is at the rate of six or seven pounds per hour. An interesting narrative is on record, of a ship's crew, who were exposed for several days in an open boat; they had no fluid which they could drink; they soon began to suffer from thirst; their feelings at length became intolerable, and the drinking of sea water was found to increase it to intensity. When nearly exhausted, they were exposed to a very heavy shower of rain. As soon as their clothes became thoroughly wet, their thirst began to abate, and before the rain ceased the thirst was gone. They did not fail to profit by this experience. From this time each man, as soon as he began to feel thirsty, dipped his shirt into the sea water and wore it next his skin, which had the invincible effect of removing his thirst, the absorbents taking up the particles of water, and rejecting the saline matter dissolved in it.

The Berkshire Chronicle, after having given an account of the inhuman murder of Mrs. Ann Pullin, at Wantage, adds the following:—We cannot conclude this awful account without expressing our deep concern to find that the mother and relatives of the deceased woman was so utterly callous to all sense of decency, as on Sunday to make a sort of exhibition of the bloody kitchen and mangled body to all persons who were willing to drink a pint of beer as the price of admission; and on Monday, after the close of the inquest, when the body had been placed in a coffin, numbers of persons were admitted on paying for the sight; the neck being left bare that all might see the horrible spectacle of the place where it had been severed from the body. Similar exhibitions have, we know, been made of persons executed; but surely, it is high time that the public voice cried down such outrages on decency and propriety. The man charged with the horrible crime is unable to read, and though manifesting considerable cunning, appears grossly ignorant.—English paper.

Abduction of a Mail Coachman.—On Wednesday week, a gentleman who went by the Hoxton coach, found, upon alighting at the ship, that by a slip of memory he had forgot to procure change; he desired the coachman to accompany him into the steamer to regulate matters. Time and steam-boats wait for no man—not even for a mail man. While in the cabin, the order to 'put on' was given—away went boat, change, coachman, and all, and safely arrived at Holyhead in due course; but this was not all, the coachman was not only thus involuntarily abducted from the mail, but was obliged to pay his fare to and from the Head.—Id.

The Persian pulls his meat to pieces with his fingers, and eats horse flesh. 'Shocking!' says the New Yorker, as he sits down at a game dinner to a dish of bear's meat. The Indian cooks his rattlesnake much to the horror of brother Jonathan, who breaks fast on stewed eels. An Abyssinian cuts a steak from his cow, sews the skin over the wound, and lets the animal go about her business, till another fit of hunger leads him to cut off another slice. 'The unfeeling wretch!' cries the European butcher, as he sticks a pig in the throat, and looks complacently on the expiring grunter.

The Moorish lady stains her hair, and the ends of her fingers with saffron. 'Dear me, how strange!' says lady Barbara Belle, and away she goes to her toilette, to rouge for the evening ball. The Chinese woman compresses her feet to the length of a paper of tobacco. The fair peripatetic of Broadway laughs at the absurd custom, and screws her waist to the dimensions of a Spanish cigar. The Turk goes to market and buys half a dozen wives. 'The brute!' exclaims the civilized beauty of fashionable life, and marries the richest suitor she can find.

Now, then, have we not satisfactorily proved, that civilization consists in our own way of doing things? Let common sense answer.—N. Y. Standard.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR. We learn from the Brooklyn Unionist, that on Tuesday afternoon, 27th ult. about 2 o'clock, the house of Miss CRANDALL, the instructress of colored youths in Canterbury, was discovered to be on fire, in a place and under circumstances which rendered the origin of it inexplicable. The flame and smoke burst out from the corner of one of the rooms farthest from the chimney and fire place, but the inmates of the house with the assistance of the neighboring villagers succeeded in putting it out. This would readily be supposed to be accidental, had not public threats been previously made to effectually break up Miss C's school. If, as is suspected, it shall prove to be the work of any of those opposed to the efforts of this young lady—they may take back the ignominious epithet of 'incendiary' with which they have frequently hailed the abolitionists, and wear it like Cain, branded on their foreheads.—N. Bedford Workingmen's Press.

The spirit of anti-masonry, is the spirit of our revolution; a spirit of freedom and of good will; a lofty, indomitable and undying spirit; a spirit which scorns all shackles; which cannot be bribed; which bends not in homage to power; and which beaten, bruised, despised and trodden upon, will yet rise to assert its majesty and demand its rights. To such a spirit the slavery of masonic organization, and the triplefold shield of masonic organization, must yield. Before the silent, though resistless workings of such a spirit, the proud palaces, and glittering temples and guarded conclaves of the lying mystery, must crumble and fall; its dominion be yielded up to the jaws of death, and its memory to the records of undying infamy.—Mid. Free Press.

Why oppose Freemasonry?—1. Because it is a secret society. 2. Because it is a secret government with its own laws and constitution. 3. Because it is a despotic and bloody government. 4. Because it is opposed to our free institutions. 5. Because, like the inquisition, it executes its victims secretly. 6. Because its omens and ceremonies are horrible, illegal, foolish, base and abominable. 7. Because its penalties are outrageous and barbarous. 8. Because it has murdered our citizens, and violated the sacredness of our laws. 9. Because it upholds the abductors and murderers of Morgan, and gives its money for their support. 10. Because it muzzles the Press.—Maine Free Press.

Remedy for Ringworm.—A correspondent in the American Farmer writes as follows:

'After I had the tetter nearly twenty years on my hand, and had used dollars' worth of tetter ointment, which took off the skin repeatedly without effecting a cure, a friend advised me to obtain some blood-root, (called also Red-root, Indian plant, &c.) to slice it in vinegar, and afterwards wash the part affected with the liquid. I did so, and in a few days the dry scurf was removed, and my diseased hand was as whole as the other.'

Fashion rules the world, and a most tyrannical mistress she is—compelling people to submit to the most inconvenient things imaginable, for fashion's sake.

She pinches our feet with tight shoes, or chokes us with a tight neck-handkerchief, or squeezes the breath out of our body by tight lacing; she makes the people sit up by night when they ought to be in bed, and keeps them in bed in the morning when they ought to be up and going. She makes it vulgar to wait upon one's self, and genteel to live idle and useless.

She makes people visit when they would rather stay at home, eat when they are not hungry, and drink when they are not thirsty.

A seizure has been made on board a steam packet, of a large pigeon pie; which, notwithstanding the fact of the birds making their appearance above the crust, was found to contain a valuable enclosure of gunpowder.—Hull Packet.

Cause and Effect.—Immediately before the abolition of lotteries in England, a scheme was formed in London, containing several magnificent prizes of 20,30, and even 100,000 thousand pounds each. The display of this scheme induced many extensive adventures; and the night following the drawing, was signalized by fifty suicides.—Philad. Sentinel.

Three members of the Society of Friends have gone on an extensive missionary tour to New Zealand, Owyhee, &c. They expect to be absent four years, and to circumnavigate the globe. For the first one hundred years succeeding the time of Fox, the Friends were the most chivalrous and enterprising of any Christian sect. As examples we may cite their hazardous missions to Constantinople and the Holy Land, and, greatest of all, their sufferings and persecutions under the Puritans, and in this State, under the Dutch Governor Stuyvesant.—N. York Star.

Eighteen hundred guineas were found, a few days ago, in an old house in Patrick-st. Waterford, by some workmen who were engaged in repairing it. The person to whom the money belongs, gave the workmen who found it one shilling each.

After a sermon delivered by the Rev. Mr. Anderson in aid of the Foreign Missionary Society of Boston, at Bowdoin-street Church, Seventeen Hundred and Eleven dollars and a half were collected to advance the cause of the institution. Over twelve hundred and seventy-five dollars was subscribed at the Salem-street Church for the same object.

Trouble in Ohio.—A pitched battle took place in the S-nate of Ohio, between two of its members, Messrs. Duncan and Ellisberry. Both fists and knives were put into requisition, and the parties were removed, sprawling on the floor, out of the Senate chamber.—Commercial Advertiser.

Great Verdict.—In the case of JOHN RANDEL, Jr. against the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, the jury, after four days spent in their chamber, came into court last Saturday afternoon, the 24th inst. awarding to the plaintiff the large sum of two hundred and twenty six thousand three hundred and eighty-five dollars damages.

The skeleton of the immortal painter RAPHAEL has been discovered at Rome, after having been undisturbed for several hundred years. The Marquis Biondi delivered an interesting lecture upon the remains, which were afterwards formally examined and identified by a commission of surgeons. They were then exposed for four days to the public, and were to be re-entombed with great pomp and the Pantheon to be illuminated Oct. 18th.

Delicacies. A merchant in Alabama advertises under 'delicacies,' oil in flasks, and No. 1 macackerel.

MORAL.

A new National Society has been formed in New-York, entitled the 'American Society for promoting the observance of the Seventh commandment.' Rev. Beriah Green, of Oneida Institute, Whitesboro', N. Y. has been elected President, and fifty gentlemen, in various parts of the United States, distinguished for their worth and respectability, have been chosen Vice-Presidents.

Executive Committee.—Rev. D. C. Lansing, D. D., Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Lewis Tappan, William Goodell, C. W. Denison, D. Fanshaw, D. Stevens. Abijah Smith, Recording Secretary. Wm. Brown Treasurer.

The fourth Article reads as follows. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to employ all proper means in their power to impress upon the public mind the strict obligations of the Seventh Commandment of God's holy law, in its broad and original meaning, as explained by the Saviour, when he said—'Whoso looketh on a woman to lust after her, hath committed adultery with her already in his heart'; and especially to inculcate upon parents and others concerned in education, the duty of direct and assiduous efforts to train up the young in abhorrence of these vices, and in reverence for the will of God respecting them, as clearly laid down in the Scriptures. And for this purpose they shall have power to collect monies from the benevolence of the public, and appropriate the same, and employ both living agents and the power of the press, as from time to time wisdom may seem to require, making full report of their proceedings to the Society at their anniversary.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Executive Committee.

Resolved, that this Committee cordially approve the self-denying effort of Rev. J. R. McDowell, and the general character and tendency of his Journal, as calculated to diffuse necessary and important information on the subject on which it treats, and that we commend it to the support of the friends of good morals throughout the country, on whose liberality alone it must depend, for its continued existence.

We are happy to see the attention of good men turned to the subject of licentiousness, which, as has been shown by McDowell's Journal, prevails to an alarming extent in our land. The evil must be checked, and we know of no better method than the union of the virtuous and the dissemination of facts, by the circulation of the Journal, which we believe is designed under God to effect great good. Indeed it has already done it, by calling the attention of the public to the evil.—R. I. Evangelist.

Mr. Abner Kneeland has been prosecuted for blasphemy. With the religious tenets entertained by Abner Kneeland, I can feel no kind of sympathy. When I think of his atheistical principles, my blood creeps with horror. Nor can I offer a plausible reason why a man possessing his acknowledged intelligence, can give a ready assent to such dogmas as to deprecate the Almighty from his eternal seat, and remove every earthly restraint from the consciences of feeble mortals.

Yet notwithstanding the steadfastness of my faith, I would not endeavor to find an avenue to his conscience by fines or imprisonment, nor would I prove my pretended piety by wantonly and cruelly prosecuting for blasphemy the free expressions of an American citizen.

I dare not offer such an insult to this enlightened age. I dare not frighten or intimidate a man into religion, or tempt an immortal soul to lift the chalice of hypocrisy to his lips. Violence and enthusiasm are poor handmaids to a gospel of peace and quietness. Better by far that we should sink back into barbarism, than that the savage should surpass us in the exercise of humanity and goodness.

This prosecution of Kneeland cannot do any good. Religion ought not to be led into a judicial combat, where the arguments are continually anger and hatred, and the facts are manifest distortions of the truth.

What if Kneeland be defeated? Proved a blasphemer? or fined and imprisoned? It would be a miserable triumph!

It would harden his own faith, confirm and strengthen the attachment of his friends; and prove that to be fact what was before only speculation; the reverent feelings of his opponents.

If presumption ever ought to ask for advice, it ought to do so in the present case. Religion admits neither dispute, altercation nor passion; of course her aims are charitable, forbearing and eternal. Man cannot improve, he can but degrade, lessen and corrupt it.

CANDOR.

The above communication is from the Pawtucket Chronicle, and is just and pertinent. While, however, no man ought to be arraigned and punished for his religious belief, the law ought to take cognizance of public lewdness and obscenity.]

Worldly Good.—Of all that have tried the selfish experiment, let one come forth and say he has succeeded. He that has made gold his idol—has it satisfied him? He that has toiled in the fields of ambition—has he been repaid? He that has ransacked every theatre of sensual enjoyment—is he content? Can any answer in the affirmative? Not one. And when his conscience shall ask him, and ask it will, 'Where are the hungry, you gave meat? The thirsty whom you gave drink? The stranger whom you sheltered? The naked whom you clothed? The prisoner whom you visited? The sick whom you ministered unto? How will he feel, when he must answer, 'I have done none of these things—I thought only for myself?'—Tatler.

MOST HORRIBLE. We learn by the Frankfort Argus, that a Mr. Shrader, of Henry Co. Ky., on the night of the 9th ult., killed three of his children, and abused his wife in such a manner, that her life is despaired of. The cause of this horrid transaction, it is almost needless to mention. It is the universal one in such cases, and may be stated in one word—intemperance.—Western Luminary.

RICHES. Who are they? Who is rich? Is it he who has fifty thousand dollars, or one million of dollars? Kings are beggars sometimes on their thrones, and merchants sometimes slip on every sea; yet a poor mechanic has enough to lend. To be rich is to want nothing—to have no wishes which you cannot gratify; and the term, 'getting rich,' should not mean laying up money, but retrenching superfluous desires. Napoleon, with his imperial power, was more a slave than a common soldier, who received a certain stipend a day, however mean.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SIRUP LES HERBE.

'Syrup' is offered as a Sovereign Remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood—all diseases of the breast and lungs, and indeed every thing leading to Consumption. It is equally effective in removing Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetters, and all those affections that originate in the impurity of the blood. To those who may be afflicted with any of these troublesome affections, a trial is only necessary to convince even the most incredulous of the efficacy of its powers—and it may be taken in the most delicate state of health, being purely a combination of Herbs, Roots, Plants, &c. &c. The proprietor of this 'Syrup' does not recommend it in the general style, by saying it has made a Thousand Cures, or that she can produce Hundreds of Certificates; but she can only say from experience, (the only test,) that it will effectually relieve and remove those complaints she has named above. The proprietor of the 'Syrup,' however, will submit the following certificates from persons who have been relieved by it, and in the manner they have stated, and who have not had any return of their symptoms up to this time. She could furnish many more to show the efficacy of the 'Syrup,' but she thinks that these will have the effect of inducing those who may be laboring under any of the complaints she has mentioned to try it, which is all she asks; being fully satisfied that whenever it has a trial, its virtues will be acknowledged and its credit established.

E. MOORE, Philadelphia.

Mrs. MOORE.—I make the following statement from a hope of being serviceable to those of my fellow creatures who may be affected as I have been. It is now more than five years since I was first attacked with scrofula. Nearly five years of the time I had the advice and attendance of some of the most skillful physicians of this city. Their skill availed nothing; on the contrary, the disease gained ground daily, and at the time I commenced taking your Syrup Les Herbe, I was a distressing object to look at, and the pain I suffered was almost beyond endurance. It is now about six weeks since I began to take your syrup, and have had about five bottles, and all pain has ceased and every vestige of the disease has disappeared. Any person who wishes to be satisfied of the truth of this statement, have only to call at my house, and see me, when they will be satisfied with my present appearance, and I can easily satisfy them as to what my appearance was but a short time ago.

MRS. STAKELY, Opposite 19 City Alley, Philadelphia, January 24, 1833.

Mrs. MOORE.—Having received such decided relief from your Syrup Les Herbe, I feel it my duty to make it known to the public.—In the fall of 1831, I took a severe cold, and it settled on my breast. I tried every thing, but without obtaining any relief. I continued this way until March last, when I commenced taking the 'Syrup,' and after taking two bottles I was so far restored as to discontinue its use, and I have had no return of the symptoms since. JANE WHITE, Price's Court, Lombard, above 3d street, Philadelphia, April, 1833.

The 'Syrup' can be had by addressing letters (post paid) to the Proprietor, No. 8, Spruce street, two doors below Second, near side—or to her Agents, Budd, West & Co. No. 249, Market st., Harlan & Siddall, N. W. corner of Fifth and Minor streets—Lydia White, at the Free Labor store, No. 42, North 4th street, four doors below Arch West Side, Philadelphia, January 1, 1834.

PARAGON OF TASTE & FASHION.

THOMAS COLE has the honor of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Boston, that he has removed to No. 74, Congress-street, opposite Julian Hall, where he will be happy to wait on all his former customers. His Shaving, Hair Cutting and Curling establishment is conducted by a superior artist.

T. COLE takes this opportunity of returning his best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen for the flattering encouragement they have received in his line as a Hair Cutter from long experience in that well known establishment, No. 62, Congress-street; he has an extensive correspondence with the most celebrated and fashionable Hair Cutters in London and the principal cities of this country, from whom he constantly receives the latest fashions, together with his unwearied attention in person, he trusts he will continue to give the same satisfaction he has done heretofore.

Great attention paid to the cutting of children's hair—his method of improving the hair, making coarse hair fine and glossy, is known only to himself.

He has also a fresh assortment of the different kinds of Perfumery.

Boston, January 11, 1834.

BOARDING.

RESPECTABLE PERSONS OF COLOR (none else) can be accommodated with board at the house of
PETER CARDINES,
No. 19, Powell-street, between Pine & Spruce and 5th and 6th Streets, Philadelphia, January 1, 1834.

JGENTS FOR THE LIBERTY.

MAINE.—Nathan Winslow, Portland.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Ruth E. Colver, Exeter.
E. S. Gage, Acworth; David Campbell, Bangor.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Harvey Kimball, Amherst; Charles Whipple, Newburyport; Benjamin Coleman and Charles L. Remond, Salem; Edward Johnson, Lynn; Richard Johnson, New-Bedford; Edward J. Pompey, Nantucket.
VERMONT.—Oron S. Murray, Orslev.
RHODE-ISLAND.—Henry E. Benson and John Nigier, Providence.
CONNECTICUT.—Henry Foster, Hartford; William Anderson, New-London; Frederick O. Norwich; William Harris, Canterbury; Charles Jones and Samuel P. Davis, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK.—Philip A. Bell and John Bernal, New-York City; George Hogarth, Brooklyn; Charles Merriott, Hudson; Nathan Bliss, Poughkeepsie; William P. Griffin, Albany; James W. Johnson, Elmira; Josiah Green, Rochester; Eli Hazard, Buffalo; Isaac Griffin, Saratoga; George Bowley, Geneva; Samuel N. Sweet, Adams.

DELAWARE.—Thomas M. Pierson, Wilmington.

NEW-JERSEY.—Isaac Smith, Newark; Allen H. Francis, Trenton.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Joseph Cassey, James McCrummel, and Joseph Sharpless, Philadelphia; B. Vashon, Pittsburg; George Chester, Harrisburg; Thomas Hambleton, Jenersville; John Peck, Gettysburg; Thomas Williams, Lewistown; Edward Rogers, Williamsport; John Williams, Valley Mill; William Brewer, Wilkesbarre.

OHIO.—George Cary, Cincinnati; James Hambleton, Spruce Vale; James Leach, Chillicothe; William Hill, Washington; Orasmus D. Canfield, Copley.

INDIANA.—Jonathan Shaw, Nettie Creek; Nathan